

Report ON THE
MARYLAND EXHIBIT
NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

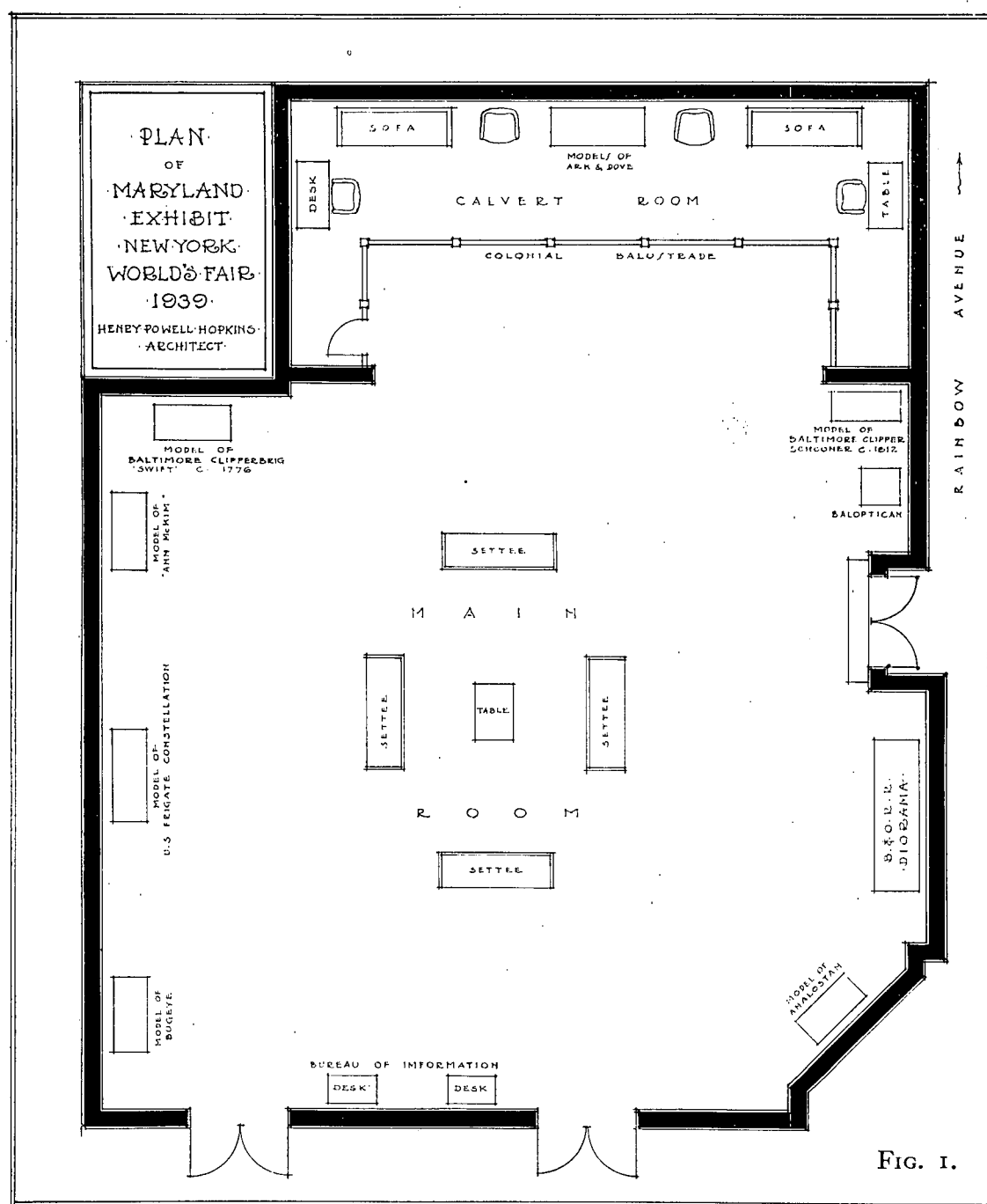


FIG. 1.

Commission

Honorable Arthur H. Brice, *Honorary Chairman*
 Honorable Thomas E. Conlon, *Honorary Chairman*
 Dr. Hugh Hampton Young, *Chairman*
 Honorable Emanuel Gorfine, *Vice-Chairman*
 Mr. M. Jacob Abrams
 Mr. Charles Carroll
 Mrs. Raymond Clapper

Mr. Benjamin Decker
 Mr. William K. Friert
 Mr. Charles W. Galloway
 Mrs. L. E. Holt, Jr.
 Mr. Albert D. Hutzler
 Mr. Elmer W. Jackson
 Mr. Warren T. King
 Mr. Charles P. McCormick

Mr. Thomas W. Pangborn
 Mr. G. H. Pouder
 Mrs. Millard E. Tydings
 Mrs. James Gustavus Whiteley
 Mrs. George Weems Williams
 Mr. W. Grason Winterbottom
 Mr. John H. Zink

REPORT ON THE MARYLAND EXHIBIT NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR, 1939

To the Honorable Herbert R. O'Connor, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND:

THE Commission for Maryland Participation in the New York World's Fair 1939 was appointed by you on March 1, 1939, but the Legislature did not authorize the exhibit until March 31. A week later the Commission was granted permission to go ahead by the Board of Public Works.

A commission appointed by former Governor Nice had decided that \$100,000 would be necessary for an adequate exhibit. Our Commission, although it had asked the Legislature for \$50,000, received only \$35,000.

The Commission was called together, and the members were asked for suggestions, but no one offered any concrete ideas during several hours' conference. An executive committee was then chosen, and Mr. Warren T. King was appointed director to supervise the installation and operation of the exhibit. Mr. Henry P. Hopkins was called in to act as supervising architect.

As time was very limited—only four weeks remained before the opening of the World's Fair—it was necessary for the executive committee to meet daily, often several times a day, and frequently far into the night. Visits were made to the World's Fair for inspection of exhibits that had been installed by the various states. Specialists came to Baltimore to

present their views, some bringing plans and extensive programs, but when they found how little money we had, they left.

Two spaces were available in the Court of States, for one of which the Fair demanded \$15,000, and the other \$11,000. We decided that we could afford only the \$11,000 space.

The location was very attractive—immediately on Rainbow Avenue, the main artery of travel through the grounds, and on which busses passed every few minutes.

The building had a charming colonnade that surrounded a lovely pool, and was in many respects ideal for our purposes.

The space measured 45 x 56 feet, and on account of an irregular shape, was easily divisible by a broad arch into two rooms, one 16 x 33 feet, and the other 40 x 43 feet. We decided to devote the smaller room to historic Maryland, and the larger space to present-day Maryland (fig. 1).

Entering from the garden side, the visitor looked across the main room through the arch into the smaller room, which was called the Calvert room (fig. 2). Closer approach to the colonial railing, which protected this room, disclosed two large oil portraits of the Lords Baltimore on either side of framed excerpts from the Maryland charter. Surmounting the charter was a large colored plaster model



FIG. 2. "CALVERT ROOM"

of the grand seal of Maryland. The initial and closing paragraphs of the charter were copied from the early printing owned by Mr. B. Howell Griswold, Jr.

A Jacobean shire cabinet of carved English oak supported attractive models of the "Ark" and the "Dove," on which the colonists came to Maryland in 1634. These ship models were made by Mr. John Dernoga of Baltimore, and lent by him. Other seventeenth century furniture—tables, sofas and armchairs upholstered in old needlepoint—added to the effectiveness of this colonial room.

The portraits, which were copies of the originals by Daniel Mytens and Gerard

Zoest, court painters of James I and Charles I of England respectively, were painted by Miss Florence Mackubin some thirty years ago, and were lent by the Peale Museum, and the Enoch Pratt Free Library. The portrait of George, first Lord Baltimore, was accompanied by a photo-mural of his home, Kiplin Hall, in Yorkshire, England. The second Lord Baltimore has in his hand a map of the Chesapeake Bay country to which his infant son, Charles, is pointing. Charles, who became the third Lord Baltimore, lived long in Maryland. He served first as governor, and later as proprietor of the province. His home, "Mattapany," which

he built on the Patuxent in St. Mary's County, is shown in a photo-mural to the side of his portrait.

On the north wall of the Calvert room, large photo-murals depicted exterior views of "Wye House," Talbot County; "Montpelier," Prince George's County; "Ham-

"Whitehall" on the Chesapeake; "Chase House," Annapolis; and "Tulip Hill" on West River. Interiors of the "Hammond-Harwood House" were shown.

On either side of the proscenium arch dividing the Calvert room from the main hall, large oval photo-portraits of Thomas

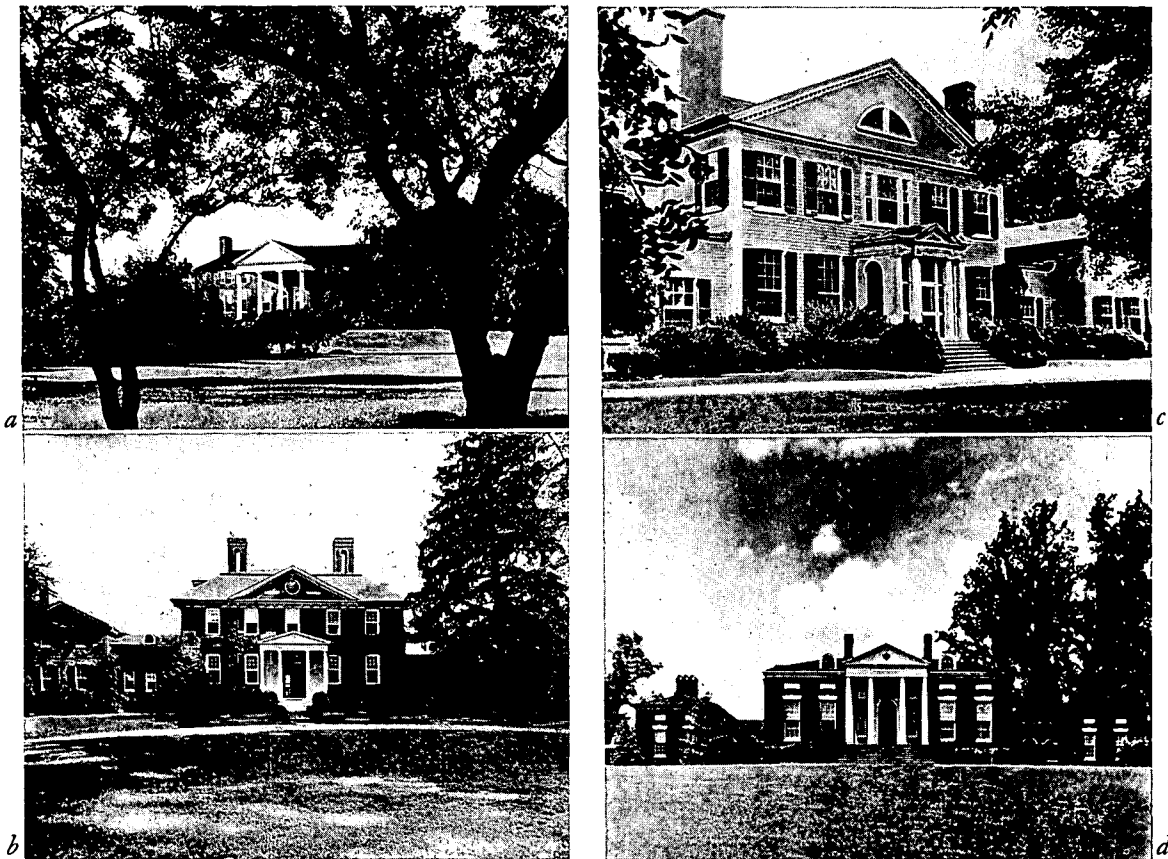


FIG. 3. FOUR COLONIAL MANSIONS: *a*, WHITEHALL, ON THE CHESAPEAKE; *b*, TULIP HILL, ON WEST RIVER; *c*, WYE HOUSE, TALBOT COUNTY; *d*, HOMEWOOD, BALTIMORE

mond-Harwood House," Annapolis; "Homewood," in Baltimore, as well as interior views of the "Chase House," Annapolis, and of "Montpelier." We have reproduced four of these colonial homes (fig. 3).

The south wall of the Calvert room contained photo-murals showing exterior views of the "Brice House," Annapolis;

Johnson, first governor of the state of Maryland, and Governor Herbert R. O'Connor, were placed (figs. 10 and 11). Beneath these, in glass cases, were displayed two beautifully executed models of Baltimore clippers, a brig, and a schooner of the late eighteenth century, made and lent by Mr. William B. Hurst, Jr. of Baltimore.

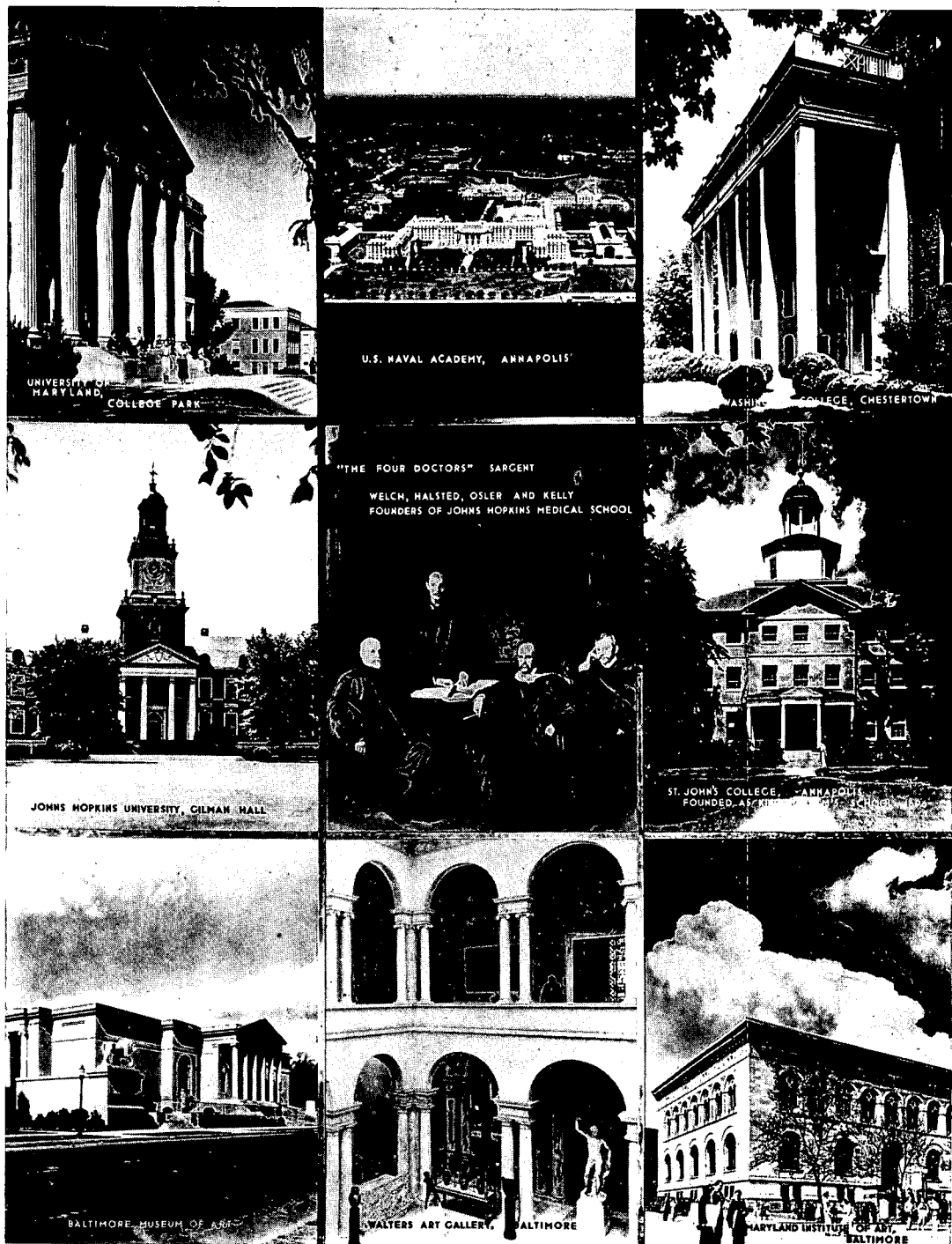


FIG. 4. EDUCATION AND ART

Leaving the Calvert room, and traversing the main room counter-clockwise, one saw a large panel of photo-murals containing nine Aubrey Bodine photographs, each enlarged to 3 x 4 feet by Mr. M. Edward Grogg. These depicted interesting scenes in Baltimore and its busy waterfront.

The adjoining wall, adopting a Williamsburg idea, was painted a soft blue-green, in contrast to the cream tint that formed a background for pictures on the other walls. This color set off admirably a large historical and pictorial map of Maryland, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ feet, done in oils on canvas by Edwin Tunis for the Maryland exhibit. It is reproduced on the back page.

To the right of this map a large panel set forth the best photographs available, from Kramer-Bodine, of some of Maryland's educational and cultural institutions, including the University of Maryland, the United States Naval Academy, Washington College, Johns Hopkins University, "The Four Doctors," by Sargent, St. John's College, Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore Museum of Art, and the Maryland Institute of Art. Also shown was a view of Western Maryland College. All of these murals are reproduced here (fig. 4). Below this panel a Dernoga model of the famous "Ann McKim," pioneer clipper-ship, attracted much attention.

Below the Tunis map was placed a large Dernoga model of the famous U. S. frigate "Constellation," which was built in Baltimore in 1797.

At the east end of the green wall another 9 x 12 foot photo-mural panel showed, in striking action views, distinctive Chesapeake Bay boats, fishing and duck-hunting.

Fanciers of sailing craft were interested in the bug-eye, the log canoe, the skipjack, racing yachts, star boats, and the ten-meter boat, while a girl fishing a trout stream in Catoctin forest, ducks coming into a Bay blind, and an excellent rod-and-line catch at Ocean City, caught the attention of hunter and angler (fig. 5).

The east wall was devoted to one of our most distinctive recreations, the Maryland horse in action in scenes of amateur cross-country riding, and professional flat racing. The dominating feature was a fine mural painting measuring $38\text{--}1\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ feet, "The Twelfth Jump at the Maryland Hunt Cup," by Marion Butler Ewald of Harford County (fig. 6). Large photo-murals below this painting showed the Green Spring Valley hunt at the start of a chase, a stirring Preakness finish, the famous Pimlico track, and a group of Maryland thoroughbreds on a breeding farm.

On the diagonal wall at the northeast corner of the main room a large replica of the original Star Spangled Banner of 1814 surmounted a mural copy of an old aquatint of the bombardment of Fort McHenry, during which Key wrote the national anthem. An excellent picture of Francis Scott Key, flanked by photostatic copies of his original writing of the anthem, and of its first musical score, placed just above a Dernoga model of the "Analostan," a cartel ship in service when Francis Scott Key wrote the national anthem.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles W. Galloway, of the B. & O. Railroad, an interesting diorama graphically simulated the historic meeting at George Brown's

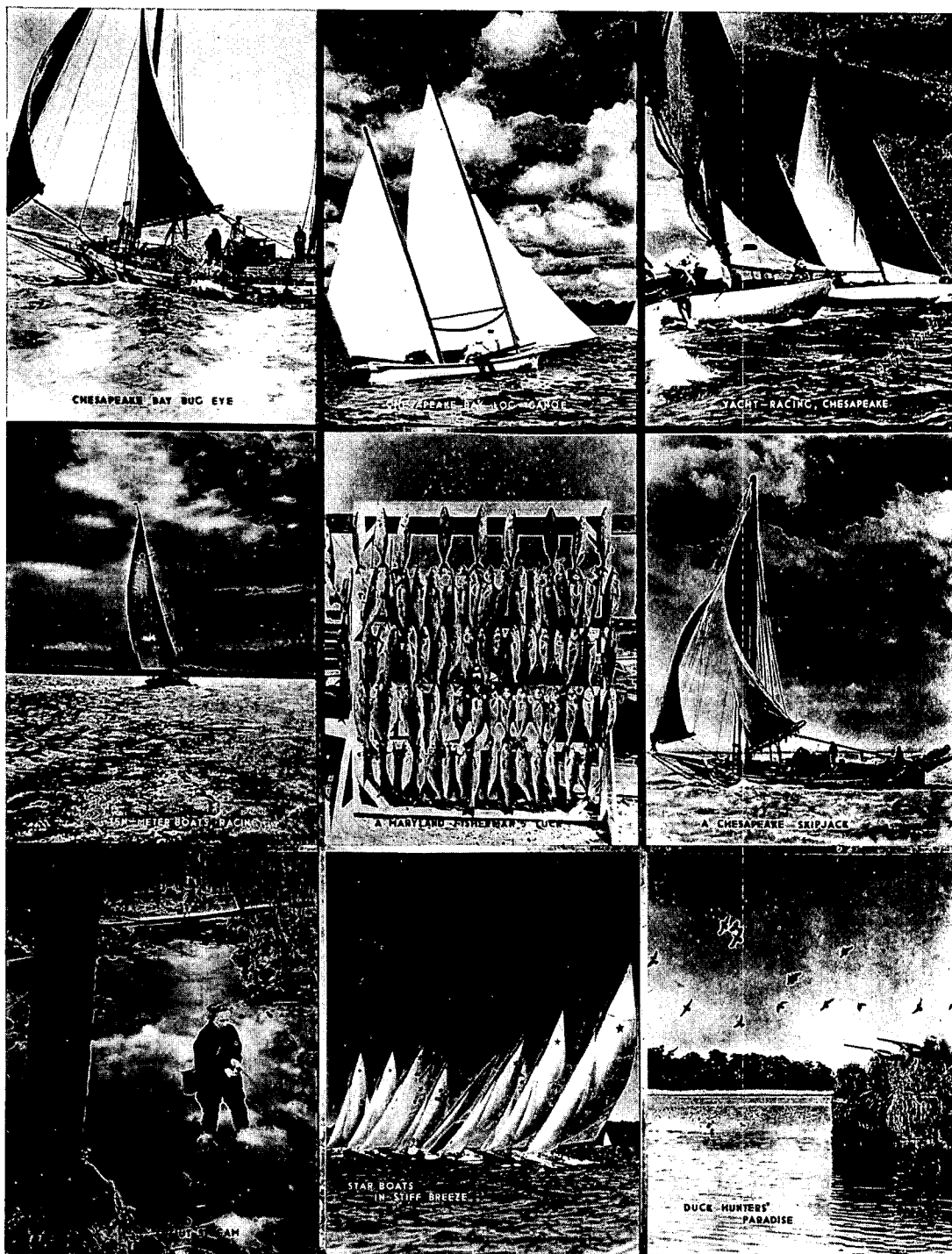


FIG. 5. SAILING AND FISHING

home in Baltimore on February 2, 1827 that led to the founding of this first American railroad.

Above the diorama a panel of photographic enlargements depicted Cumberland's celanese plant, Baltimore's Bethlehem Steel, Martin Aircraft, and Western Electric plants, the China Clipper, Baltimore-built airliner, and a group of freighters home from the seas dramatized Maryland's industry and commerce (fig. 7).

containing seventy glass slides showing various scenes of recreation, business, industry, transportation, education, and culture in Maryland. These slides were projected on a screen every twenty minutes.

Illustrated pamphlets, covering almost every phase of Maryland life of general interest, were on hand for distribution to those seriously interested in the state's opportunities. A "Guest Register" record



FIG. 6. "THE TWELFTH JUMP OF THE MARYLAND HUNT CUP RACE" BY MARION BUTLER EWALD. A PAINTING 38-1/2 X 12 FEET IN SIZE

Above the panelled doors were placed a gracefully poised and life-like wild turkey, lent by the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club, along with an enlarged photograph of a splendid bag of game: a five-prong buck, three wild turkeys, eight pheasants and eight ducks, brought down in a day and a half's hunting by a member of this great Western Maryland sportsmen's club.

A panel of six large photo-murals emphasized some of the scenic beauties of western Maryland, scenes of farm, river, hill and mountain (fig. 8). Frederick, Carroll, Washington, Allegany and Garrett county each had its place in this showing of natural beauty and agricultural prosperity.

Just below this panel was a baloptican

book, and a "Petition for the Return of the U. S. frigate "Constellation" to Baltimore were provided. This last was installed at the request of the Gavel Club, which is sponsoring the demand that this historic ship be returned to Baltimore.

More than a hundred thousand visitors signed one or the other of these registers, that were made available to the Tourist Development Bureau maintained by the City of Baltimore and the Association of Commerce for possible follow-up work on tourists.

Staffed by Warren T. King, and Paul W. B. Berge of Baltimore, and Miss Margaret Andrews of Dorchester County as assistants, the Maryland exhibit was opened to the public on June 6.

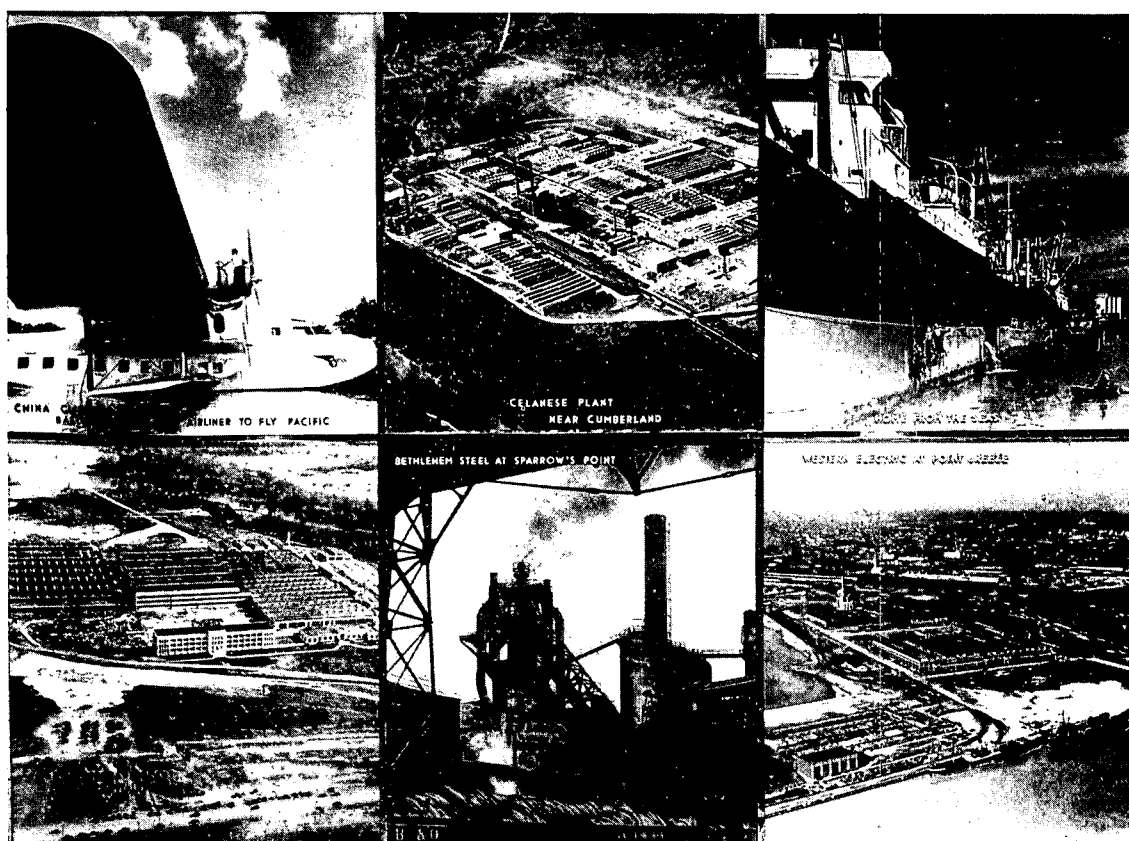


FIG. 7. INDUSTRY

Maryland Day at the World's Fair

It was the custom for states and foreign governments participating to set aside special days for celebration and formal dedication of their respective pavilions. Friday, July 28, 1939 was selected as Maryland Day.

Mr. Grover Whalen, president of the New York World's Fair, invited Governor O'Connor and his official party to be the guests of the World's Fair during the morning ceremonies, that included an official entrance to the Fair, marked by an artillery salute of nineteen guns, a review of the attendant troops, official calls upon United States Commissioner-General Ed-

ward J. Flynn and Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City, and the signing of the Distinguished Guests' Register at Perylon Hall. At an official luncheon President Whalen, on behalf of the Fair, formally accepted the Maryland exhibit, and thanked the State, through Governor O'Connor, "for Maryland's splendid contribution to the success and value of the Fair."

A special B. & O. train started from Annapolis at 6 o'clock on the morning of July 28 with the Naval Academy Band, that had been secured by a special act of

Congress. At Baltimore they were joined by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Glee Club, and many other citizens of Maryland, the total transported directly the World's Fair grounds being about a thousand.

MARYLAND DAY EXERCISES, NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

GARDEN ADJACENT MARYLAND EXHIBIT

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1939

2:00 to 2:30 P.M. (D.S.T.)

Concert	United States Naval Academy Band Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Glee Club 2:30 P.M.
Introductory Remarks	Dr. Hugh H. Young, Chairman of Maryland Commission
Address	Hon. Grover Wholen, President of New York World's Fair
Address	Hon. Herbert R. O'Connor, Governor of Maryland
Concert	United States Naval Academy Band Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Glee Club 3:40 P.M.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF MARYLAND EXHIBIT BY GOV. O'CONOR

SUPPLEMENTARY CONCERTS BY UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY BAND

1:30 P.M. Perylon Gardens, New York World's Fair

4:30 P.M. Washington Monument, New York World's Fair

The Commission wishes to express its appreciation to Dr. Joseph L. Wheeler and his associates at the Enoch Pratt Free Library; the Baltimore Association of Commerce; the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company; the Flag House Association; the Maryland Historical Association; the Maryland Institute; the Walters Art Gallery; the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club; the Maryland Jockey Club, Mr. William E. Hurst, Jr.; Mr. John Dernoga; Mr. Arthur E. Miller; Mr. Peter C. Chambliss; Mr. James E. Perry; Mr. H. Robbins Hollyday; Mr. and Mrs. Dean Bedford; Mr. Daniel Wight; Mr. Raphael Semmes; Mr. Matthew Page Andrews; Mr. Ivan Servais, director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Glee Club; Lieutenant William R. Sima, conductor of the United States Naval Academy Band.

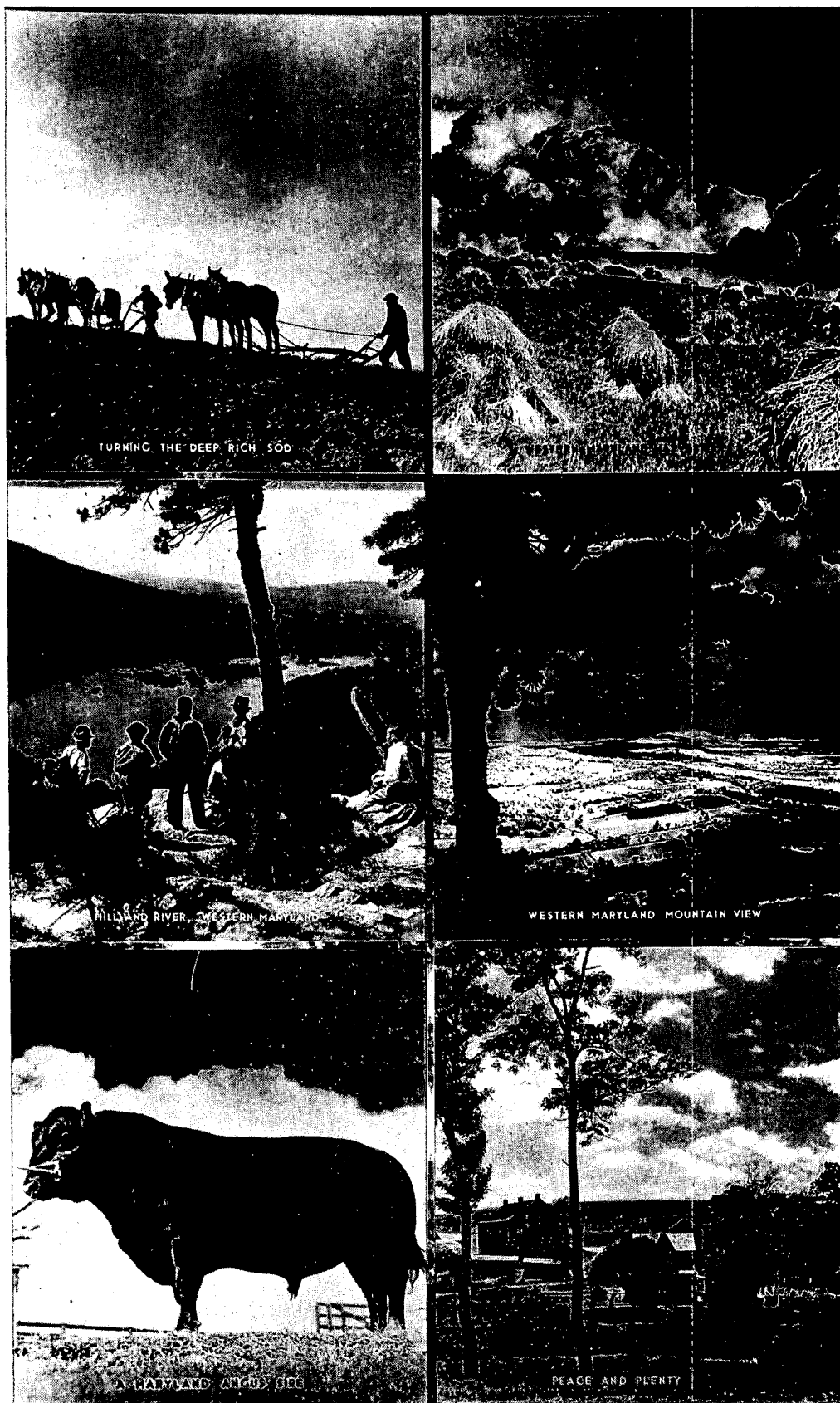


FIG. 8. MARYLAND FARM SCENES

Address of General Dennis E. Nolan

Governor O'Connor, Dr. Young, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

As an official of the New York World's Fair in charge of States' Participation, it is a great pleasure to greet and welcome you on Maryland Day. The splendid part you played as a colony in the Revolution, as well as the great strides Maryland has made over the past hundred and fifty years in every line of endeavor makes you thrice welcome. You should all be gratified at the attendance of the Maryland exhibit—attendance that is certainly due to your fine exhibit.

The New York World's Fair dramatically celebrates the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington in the city of New York. The Fair exalts and glorifies democracy as a way of government of life and as a way of life with all her freedoms and opportunities.

Dr. Young, as Chairman of the Commission, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the splendid exhibit you were able to assemble and have installed.



Address of Governor Herbert R. O'Connor

Today Maryland pays her respects to the New York World's Fair—and to the people of the great Commonwealth that conceived and created this inspiring preview, so to speak, of "The World of Tomorrow." We are here at the invitation of President Grover A. Whalen and the Fair authorities to exchange greetings and felicitations and to see for ourselves the wonders assembled here from all parts of the world for our enlightenment and inspiration.

We already have seen enough to convince us that here is a parade of scientific progress that presents to us in a vivid, dramatic manner the salient points of world advancement that will make for improved living in the years to come. Maryland's contribution, thanks to the

forethought of our Legislature and to the untiring work of Dr. Hugh H. Young and his associates on the Commission, tells aptly and colorfully the story of Maryland's achievements, of Maryland's culture, and of her mode of living. We are happy to be a part of this great World's Fair.

It is a privilege for me, as chief executive of one of the twelve states that joined with New York to found this new land of democratic traditions, to have the opportunity of expressing Maryland's feelings on this occasion. Our two states have much in common.

Not far from this very spot a Maryland regiment distinguished itself in the Battle of Long Island, defending New York City from threatened destruction. Both

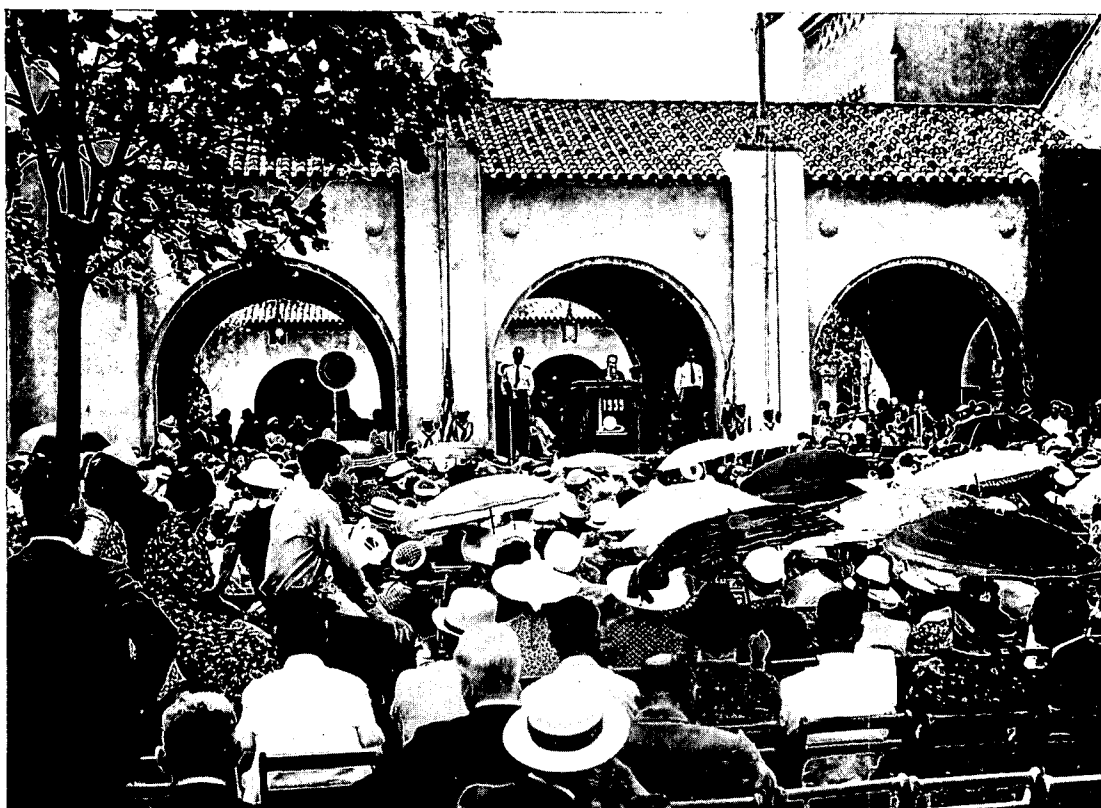


FIG. 9. GOVERNOR O'CONOR ADDRESSING AUDIENCE ON MARYLAND DAY

Annapolis and New York City once served as capital of the United States. George Washington resigned his army commission in the old State House on the Severn and later took oath as President up here by the Hudson.

The convention which first announced the need of a national constitution was called by a great New Yorker, Alexander Hamilton—and it met in Maryland, again at Annapolis.

In the last century two feats of engineering helped to bring the American midlands closer to the seacoast. One, the Erie Canal, was the brainchild of New York's Governor DeWitt Clinton; the other, a railroad line from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River—the historic Baltimore

and Ohio—was exclusively a Maryland product.

In Maryland we like to call ourselves the "Free State." It is a title in which we take great pride. Our earliest settlers became disgusted with the narrow jealousies that existed across the ocean and came to found a colony based on human liberty.

For myself, as Governor of Maryland, I am happy to recall that our first colonists were a democratic group. It was an oddly-assorted company that sailed from England more than three centuries ago and beached their two vessels in what was to become "Free State" soil. In modern parlance, some were white-collar men, others were, let us say, "diamonds in the rough"; and just as there was a mixture of

classes so, too, was there a mingling of beliefs. We cannot evaluate the significance of this unless we recall that Europe was running red with strife of every kind, and class conflict. Yet the founders of Maryland had the courage to believe that creed and breed and birth need not be matters of bloodshed, bigotry and intolerance.

The founding of Maryland, then, was a pioneer expedition toward the frontier of human liberty—one of the earliest and one of the bravest efforts to establish the principle that democracy should have spiritual as well as political freedom. In this respect, once again I am reminded of incidents that seem to liken the Empire State with her southern sister. New York was among the first slave-holding communities to pass her own emancipation laws. And Maryland, exactly three hundred years ago last April, enacted what was undoubtedly one of the most liberal pieces of legislation in existence. This was known as the Act of Toleration. It guaranteed to every man the right to think and believe and worship as he pleased.

Toleration in Maryland is our legacy and our birthright. It is a spirit which permeates the Maryland way of life. The Act of Toleration is also the Law of Moderation.

The world of 300 years ago needed the lesson of tolerance that the early Maryland settlers taught; but vastly more does the world of today, and of tomorrow, need

this Maryland spirit of tolerance if we are ever to solve the pressing problems of social reform, of strife between labor and capital, of class against class, and of nation against nation. To respect another's rights while vigorously defending one's own has ever been Maryland's way.

Three wars have been fought over our land, but we are much more likely to remind our visitors that it was a Marylander who wrote the Star Spangled Banner; that another man from Maryland, James Rumsey, shared with Fulton the credit for inventing the steamboat; that raw oysters and steamed crabs are among the finer things of life; that race-horses run faster and dairy cattle give more milk when bred in Maryland; that whenever a Supreme Court Justice buys one of our farms he is getting ready to make an important decision about retiring from the bench; that Babe Ruth learned baseball on Baltimore diamonds; and that our State Legislature once adjourned so that its members could go foxhunting.

This is "Maryland Day" at the World's Fair. We are delighted to be here. The occasion deserves an appropriate slogan. Ninety-one years ago a miracle of science occurred in Baltimore. The first telegraph message came over the wire from Washington and these were the words: "What hath God wrought." I believe that same message will do very well to express our wonder and admiration at what we have before us today on magnificent grounds. What God hath wrought—through the imagination and industry of men!

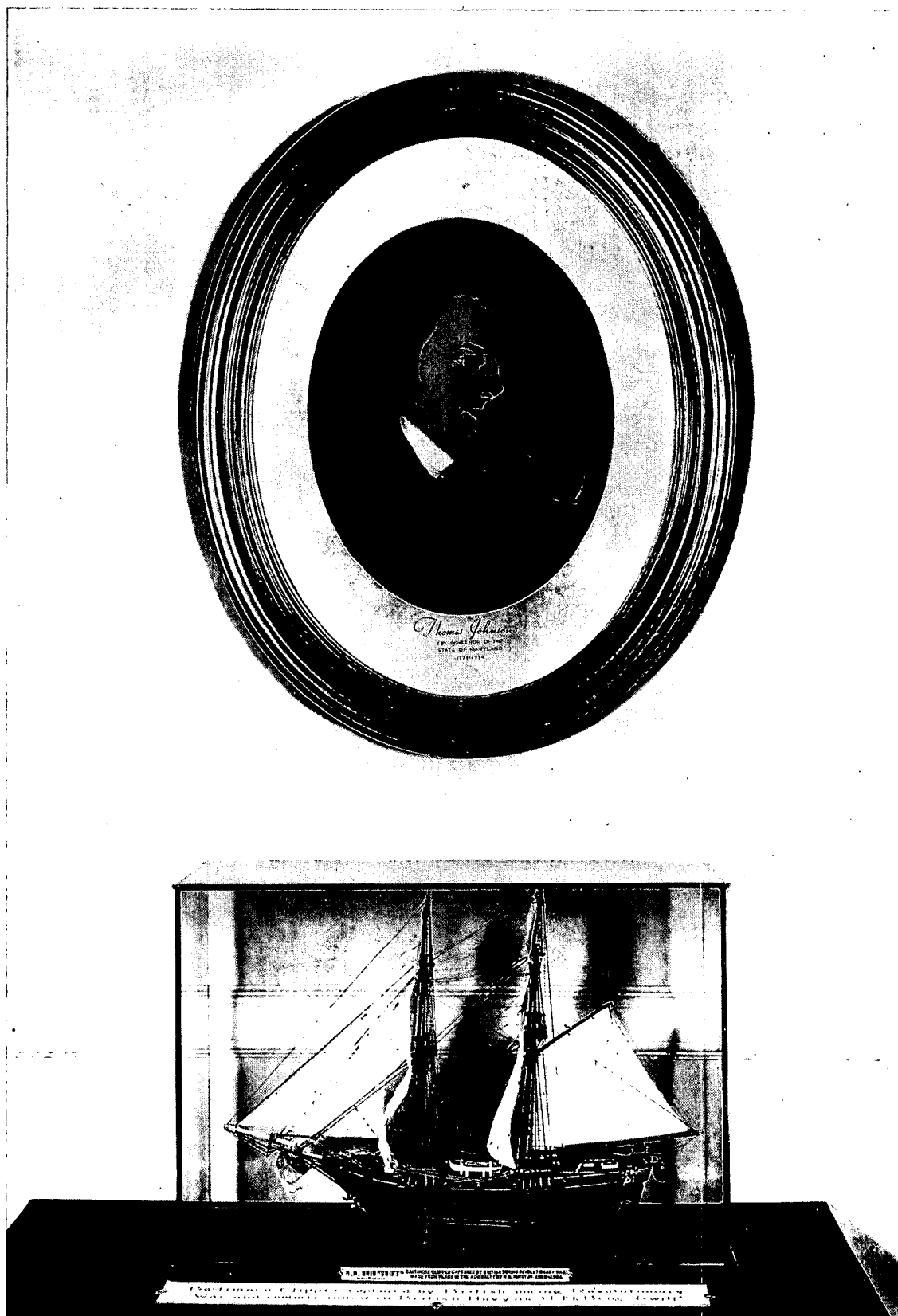


FIG. 10

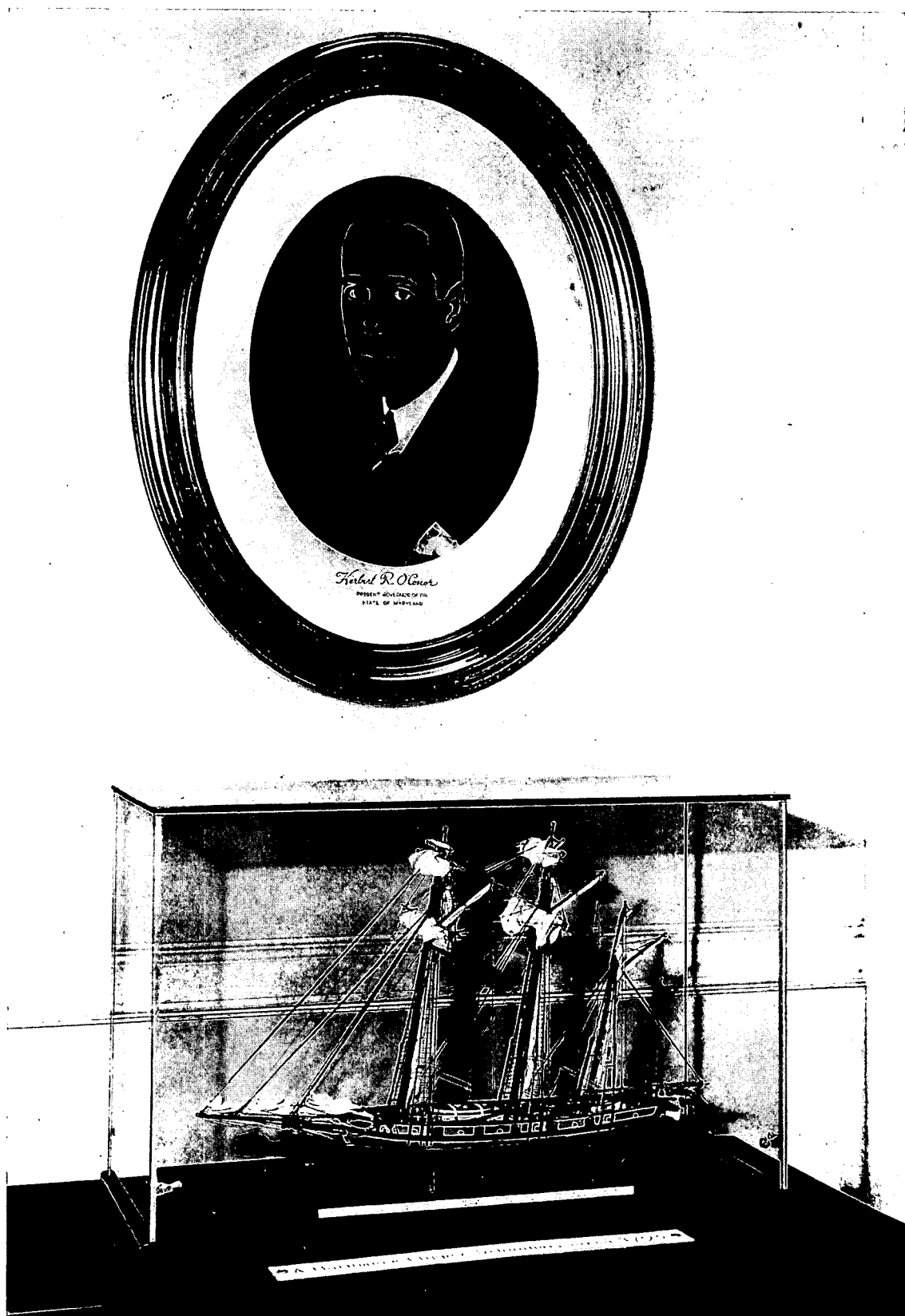


FIG. 11

Remarks by Dr. Young

You are invited now to see the results of our humble efforts. We have displayed in one room the portraits of our early Lords Proprietary, and the remarkable charter of liberty and tolerance with which they blessed their colonists. Here, too, you will find photo-murals of their magnificent houses in England, and in Maryland, as well as of the mansions of many colonists. The larger room is devoted to present-day Maryland—the magnificent Chesapeake Bay country, sports, monuments, industries, and farm life. Varied as is our exhibit, it is only slight evidence of the many activities and the steady growth of Maryland, and its principal city, in industry and commerce.



Operation of the Maryland Exhibit

During the operation of the Maryland exhibit 51,550 booklets or maps were given upon request to interested visitors.

This material included:

21,000 "Visit Baltimore" booklets supplied by the Association of Commerce;

15,500 Maryland booklets, 500 of which were supplied by the Secretary of State;

10,000 maps of Baltimore prepared by the American Oil Company;

1,000 pictorial maps of Baltimore and Maryland from the Association of Commerce;

1,000 Second Industrial Survey introduction speech by William J. Casey;

1,000 "Maryland Waterfront Guides" issued by Maryland fishing resort interests;

700 "Visit Maryland this Fall" booklets from the Tourist Development Bureau;

500 reprints of the Baltimore Industrial Survey Pictorial section;

500 "Hammond-Harwood House" pamphlets issued by the Association of that name;

300 fish and game sportsmen's illustrated map of Maryland issued by the Conservation Department.

Of special note is the fact that fifty copies of the complete Second Industrial Survey of Baltimore were supplied by the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company of Baltimore, and were distributed to interested economists, and to the com-

missioners general of foreign countries and states represented at the Fair.

In August the assistance of Boy Scouts as attendance checkers became available, and complete daily counts of the number of visitors, recorded every hour, became feasible. Prior to this the records had been incomplete. During August, 1939, the World's Fair paid attendance totaled 4,097,214 persons. The Maryland attendance was 177,775 (4 per cent). In September the Maryland attendance was 138,431 (3 per cent). During the first twenty-one days of October the Maryland attendance was 108,880 (3 per cent). Total Maryland attendance for the eighty-two days listed above shows an average percentage of 3.5 per cent of the World's Fair paid attendance for the same period. After making due allowance for the fact that the Maryland exhibit opened June 6, Mr. King arrived at an estimate of 764,340 visitors to our exhibit during 1939. It cost the State of Maryland approximately 4-1/2 cents per visitor to present its World's Fair exhibit.

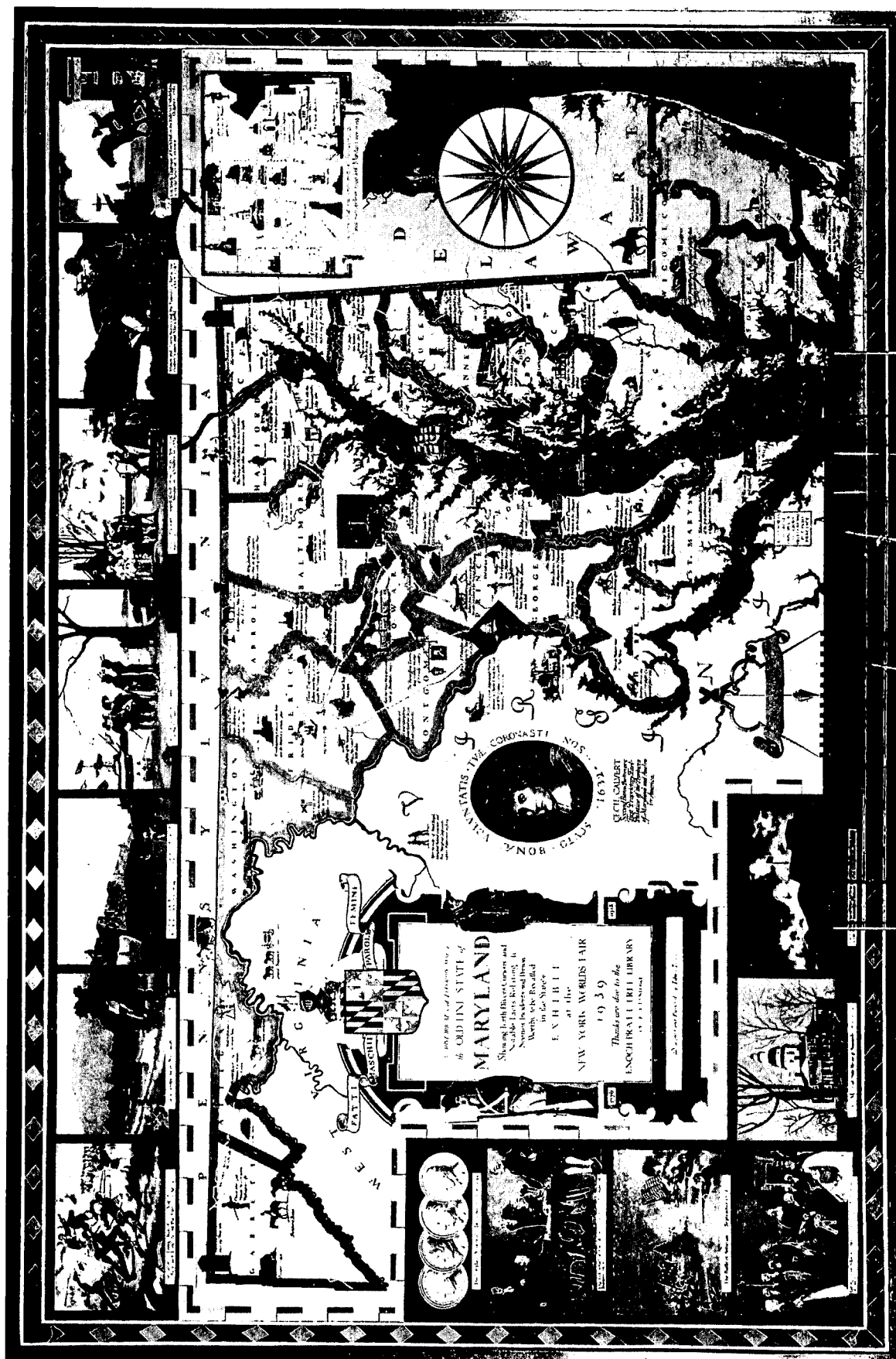
In discussing what was accomplished with the appropriation of \$35,000 by Maryland, it is interesting to consider the moneys that were available for other state exhibits. Florida had \$1,500,000; New York \$1,200,000; Missouri \$450,000; New England states \$325,000; New Jersey \$200,000, Ohio \$140,000; Arkansas \$100,000; North Carolina \$75,000; Virginia \$65,000; West Virginia \$55,000; Utah \$50,000; Washington \$50,000; Delaware \$50,000; Arizona \$40,000.

A good many visitors displayed interest in Maryland's educational institutions, and secured information with the view of sending their children to Maryland schools. Others requested information concerning waterfront properties, the activities of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, country places for farming and stock-raising. A large group was interested in Maryland industries. Our staff was able to furnish much detailed information to these various groups.

Among the most appreciative visitors were those who had come from Maryland or whose progenitors had lived in Maryland. Many of these professed an intention of returning to their home-state. Particular interest was displayed by the Maryland Society of New York, the Maryland Alumni Club and Marylanders resident in New York City. Their cooperation in the activities of the Commission, and the arrangements for Maryland Day were of great assistance. In the opinion of Mr. King, Mr. Berge, and Miss Andrews, the Maryland exhibit succeeded in pleasing and interesting a large proportion of visitors, and did a very important work for the state. With these views the Chairman heartily agrees, and takes great pleasure in presenting this brief statement of the preparation, installation and operation of the Maryland exhibit at the New York World's Fair 1939.

April 10, 1940

HUGH H. YOUNG,
Chairman



EDWIN TUNIS PICTORIAL MAP OF MARYLAND WITH HISTORIC PAINTINGS